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Specification

1. Title of Invention

Painting Material

2. Claim

A painting material such as a thinner or paint, characterized in that a nicotine component is contained.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention pertains to a painting material such as a thinner or paint that contains a component for protecting bridge legs having apportion immersed underwater and underwater buildings such as vessels from corrosion and for preventing the adhesion of shellfish including barnacles and seaweeds including moss.

Paints are applied around the bottoms of buildings that have portions immersed underwater, such as vessels, for the purpose of prevention of corrosion and adhesion of shellfish including barnacles and seaweeds including moss. As for paints for preventing the adhesion of shellfish and seaweeds (henceforth referred to as shellfish), variants with lead and rubber mixed are conventionally known.

However, the effective duration period of these widely known paints is short. For example, a repainting operation is applied to vessels at a 6-month cycle, and the adhesion of a considerable amount of shellfish is found. When adhered shellfish are found during the repainting operation of the vessels, they need to be removed, thereby requiring a tremendous labor force.

Accordingly, as a result of numerous studies regarding paints for preventing the adhesion of shellfish that occurs underwater, the inventor has found that there is an effect on prevention of the adhesion of shellfish on vessels and the like if a highly toxic nicotine component is contained in painting materials such as a thinner or paints.

The present invention aims to offer a painting material such as a thinner or a paint, which is capable of preventing the adhesion of shellfish on underwater buildings including a vessel, a bridge legs or the like for a long period of time.

A working example relating to the painting material of the invention is described below, which is a producing method when the nicotine component is contained in a thinner. Tobacco leaves at 1 weight part or more (the higher the concentration of the nicotine component is in a thinner solution, the higher the effect on prevention of the adhesion of shellfish is) and a small amount of a rubber component as nicotine component extracting materials are added into the thinner solution at 100 weight parts. After elapsing 5 to 30 days, the tobacco leaves are removed from the thinner solution. If necessary, a proper amount of fine lead powders are added and mixed in the thinner solution where the nicotine component and the rubber component are dissolved. When a desired paint is diluted applying the nicotine component containing thinner as produced above and when

the diluted paint is applied onto underwater buildings including bridge legs and vessels, adhesion of shellfish is prevented for a long period of time.

As in the working example, the nicotine component is contained in the thinner. The invention can also be carried out while the nicotine component is added to a variety of paints.

Furthermore, the higher the concentration of the nicotine component dissolved in the painting material of the invention is, the higher the effect on prevention of the adhesion of shellfish.

Moreover, a proper liquid material containing the nicotine component can also be used in lieu of the tobacco leaves used as materials to dissolve the nicotine component in the thinner.

The effect of the painting material of the invention is described next. First, as the nicotine component is dissolved in the painting material of the invention, the effectiveness duration so as to prevent the adhesion of shellfish on underwater building including vessels and other buildings due to the toxicity of the nicotine component significantly improves in comparison with that by conventional paints.

Accordingly, when a paint that uses the painting material of the invention is applied onto the bottom of a vessel or the like, the adhesion of shellfish is prevented for an extremely long period of time. Even if shellfish are adhered, they can be easily removed because the amount is smaller. Thereby, the cost for repainting a vessel and the like is reduced.

Conventional paints for preventing the generation of shellfish on vessels and the like are individually produced according to the purposes such as wooden vessels or iron

vessels. When the nicotine component is contained in the thinner solution based on the invention and stored in advance and when a proper paint is diluted applying the nicotine containing thinner solution, a paint with a desired component, color and concentration can be prepared and applied to various purposes.

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